UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/45/49
10 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 46

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/768)]

45/49. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the highest priority which, in the sphere of disarmament, it has repeatedly assigned to the attainment of the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests,

Recalling that for over thirty years it has been examining this question, on which it has adopted more than seventy resolutions,

Taking into account the undertakings by the three depositary States of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 1/ to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, as well as the reiteration of this commitment in the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 2/

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

2/ Ibid., vol. 729, No. 10485.



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and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament, 3/

Recalling also that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration, adopted on 21 January 1988, 4/ that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

Recalling further the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 5/ which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament,

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,

Taking note of the re-establishment, without a negotiating mandate, of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban by the Conference on Disarmament at its summer session in 1990,

1. Reiterates once again its grave concern that nuclear testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. Reaffirms also its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. Urges once more all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary States of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

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3/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 97th meeting, para. 302.

4/ A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

5/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

5. Appeals to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the re-establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1991 session of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. Recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/45/50
13 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 47

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/769)]

45/50. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/106 of 15 December 1989,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 1/ signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament 2/ to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling further that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty have requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

2/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

Reiterating also its conviction that such a conference will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Noting with satisfaction that the meeting for the organization of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 29 May to 8 June 1990, and taking note of the report of that meeting, 3/

1. Notes with satisfaction that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will be held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991;

2. Calls upon all parties to the Treaty to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

3. Reiterates its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

4. Recommends that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved;

5. Recommends also that the Amendment Conference establish a working group, or other means it deems appropriate, to study, inter alia, the organization of control, institutional mechanisms and legal aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and to report its conclusions to the Conference;

6. Stresses the importance of ensuring adequate co-ordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/45/51
18 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 48

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/770)]

45/51. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced also of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing,

Recognizing the agreement on and signature of, in Washington on 1 June 1990, the verification protocols to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, 1/ signed on 3 July 1974, and to the Treaty between the United States

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, 2/ signed on 28 May 1976, and looking forward to the conclusion of all ratification processes,

Welcoming the ongoing implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles 3/ and the agreement in principle on and further progress made towards a first treaty on significant reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, and urging the earliest possible conclusion of such a treaty,

Recalling the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 4/

Recalling also the proposals by the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative 5/ to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in the Conference on Disarmament,

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2/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

3/ Ibid., vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

4/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

5/ See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex) and the Declaration issued on 22 May 1989 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Six-Nation Initiative (A/44/318-S/20689, annex).

Taking note of the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events and the conduct of the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, 6/

Noting that the Amendment Conference of States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will be held in January 1991 to consider an amendment to extend the scope of the Treaty to include underground nuclear testing,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. Urges the Conference on Disarmament, in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date, to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban at the beginning of its 1991 session to carry forward the work begun in the Conference in 1990, focusing on substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope as well as verification and compliance;

3. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take into account, in this context, the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives or experiments by individual States and groups of States;

(b) To encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that is now under way concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data;

(c) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(d) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. Urges:

(a) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and

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6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), para. 29.

militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(b) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; 7/

5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on progress made;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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7/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

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General Assembly

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A/RES/45/52
19 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 49

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/771)]

45/52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988 and 44/108 of 15 December 1989 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing further the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General which contains the study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, 2/

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 3/

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Takes note of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506, which is contained in document GC(XXXIV)/926;

4. Also takes note of the request made by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Director General in paragraph 2 of

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2/ A/45/435, annex.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/526 "to deploy further efforts in continuing the consultation with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887, as well as various proposals and opinions referred to in the Governments' replies contained in document GC(XXXIV)/926 and the situation in the area of the Middle East";

5. Invites all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

6. Also invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

7. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

8. Welcomes the completion of the study undertaken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65 and contained in his report, on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

9. Requests all parties of the region and other parties concerned, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned study, as well as on follow-up measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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A/RES/45/53
13 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 50

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/772)]

45/53. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988 and 44/109 of 15 December 1989 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ A/45/462.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/45/54
19 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 52

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/774)]

45/54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and

arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament 2/ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 3/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, 4/ the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1990 session, 5/

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

4/ Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

5/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), sect. III.F.

Taking note also of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 6/ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 7/ calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of its resolutions 44/110 and 44/111 of 15 December 1989,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will and flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative

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6/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

7/ See A/45/421-S/21797, annex I, para. 44.

approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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A/RES/45/55
13 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 53

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/775)]

45/55. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

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Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1/

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

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1/ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Taking note of its previous resolutions on this issue and of the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 3/ and taking note also of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space,

Noting that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, inter alia, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1990 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, 4/ and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

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2/ Resolution S-10/2.

3/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), para. 118.

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

1. Reaffirms the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. Recognizes, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal régime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal régime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of the strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; 5/

3. Emphasizes the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation;

5. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1990 session of the Conference and at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

8. Recognizes, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

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5/ Ibid., para. 63 of the quoted text.

9. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1991 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

B

Confidence-building measures in outer space

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1/ the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Aware of the fact that more and more States are taking an active interest in outer space or participating in important space programmes for the exploration and exploitation of that environment,

Recognizing, in this context, the relevancy space has gained as an important factor for the socio-economic development of many States, in addition to its undeniable role in security issues,

Emphasizing that the growing use of outer space has increased the need for more transparency as well as confidence-building measures,

Recalling that the international community has unanimously recognized the importance and usefulness of confidence-building measures, which can significantly contribute to the promotion of peace and security and disarmament, in particular through General Assembly resolutions 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 U of 15 December 1989,

Noting the important work being carried out by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space of the Conference on Disarmament, which contributes to identifying potential areas of confidence-building measures,

Aware of the existence of a number of different proposals and initiatives addressing this subject, which attests to a growing convergence of views,

1. Reaffirms the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

2. Recognizes their applicability in the space environment under specific criteria yet to be defined;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of government experts, a study on the specific aspects related to the application of different confidence-building measures in outer space, including the different technologies available, possibilities for defining appropriate mechanisms of international co-operation in specific areas of interest and so on, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/45/56
14 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 54

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/776)]

45/56. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/113 A of 15 December 1989, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 2/ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 3/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission, 4/

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session concluded its deliberations and adopted by consensus the recommendations on the question of South Africa's nuclear capability, 5/

Recognizing the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

1. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. Expresses once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. Condemns South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual

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2/ See A/42/699, annex I.

3/ A/39/470.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).

5/ Ibid., para. 31.

with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. Appeals to all States and organizations that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the convening, at Addis Ababa during 1991, of a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability, 6/

Having also considered the Secretary-General's report on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 7/

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6/ A/45/569.

7/ A/45/571 and Corr.1.

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/113 B of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 2/ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret once again the non-implementation by apartheid South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session, 9/

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 3/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Bearing in mind further the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session concluded and adopted by consensus the recommendations on the problem of South Africa's nuclear capability, 5/

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8/ Resolution S-10/2.

9/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session, 29 September-3 October 1986.

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those which remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Also alarmed that, by its own public admission at Vienna on 13 August 1988, the apartheid South African régime has acquired nuclear-weapon capability,

Deeply concerned about reports of apartheid South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,

Gravely concerned that the South African racist régime has not renounced its policy of aggression and subversion against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 10/

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability; 6/

2. Condemns the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. Also condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. Takes note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

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10/ See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

5. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 7/ submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 44/113 B;

6. Requests all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned report, 7/ and further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. Reaffirms that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

8. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. Commends the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

10. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

12. Commends the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and to prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

13. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

15. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities.

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/45/57
15 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 55

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/777)]

45/57. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 1/

Welcoming again in this regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol, 2/

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1/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

2/ A/44/88, annex, para. 2.

Reaffirming also the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 3/

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 4/ which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, 5/ and expressing the hope that the consultations scheduled for the inter-sessional period will move the negotiations forward,

Convinced of the necessity that every effort be exerted for the successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion, and, in this regard, commending the ever growing number of States participating in those negotiations,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Welcoming, in this regard, the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have agreed to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles,

Welcoming also the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of such a convention will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

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3/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

5/ Ibid., para. 115.

1. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration of the Paris Conference;

2. Notes the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1990 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. Expresses its regret and concern that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded;

4. Strongly urges the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of highest priority, to intensify during its 1991 session its efforts to resolve outstanding issues, and to conclude its negotiations on a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of its negotiations;

6. Stresses the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. Encourages all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps to promote confidence and openness in order to contribute to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. Invites all States to make every effort to ensure its early entry into force and its effective implementation;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

B

## Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it

commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 3/

Taking note of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, held at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986, for further strengthening the authority of the Convention and for enhancing confidence among States,

Acknowledging that the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference 6/ expressed the need to give further consideration to, inter alia, the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention to promote confidence and co-operation among Member States as well as the necessity to comply with the obligations set forth in the Convention,

1. Notes that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction will be held at Geneva in 1991, that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for that Conference has been formed, open to all parties to the Convention, and that the committee will meet at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Third Review Conference and its preparation;

3. Recalls in that regard the decision taken at the Second Review Conference that the Third Review Conference should consider, inter alia, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

4. Reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure 7/ to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

5. Also recalls its request in resolution 44/115 C of 15 December 1989 that the Secretary-General should render the necessary assistance and should provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

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6/ BWC/CONF.II/13, part II.

7/ BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

6. Further recalls its request in resolution 44/115 C that the Secretary-General should circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of these confidence-building measures;

7. Calls upon all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence.

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/115 B of 15 December 1989 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Bearing in mind the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and the continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol, 2/

Deploring the use and threat of use of chemical weapons,

1. Condemns vigorously all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 1/ and other relevant provisions of international law;

2. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. Endorses the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of its resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987 concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; 8/

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8/ A/44/561, annex.

4. Notes the continuing significance of the Security Council decision to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 9/ should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law.

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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9/ Security Council resolution 620 (1988).

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/45/58
21 December 1990

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 56

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/778)]

45/58. General and complete disarmament

A

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 2/

Stressing the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 3/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

3/ A/45/592.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 4/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 43/75 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 K of 15 December 1989,

Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to speed up the emerging process of relaxation of international tension and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all and that lasting peace and security can be achieved only by pooling the efforts of the international community and with all States participating and contributing on the basis of equality,

Stressing also that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all States join in its implementation,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Concerned, however, that the world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals, which are being further refined and augmented, and that the way for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war lies in the nuclear-weapon Powers' embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the fact that the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and by military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

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4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

Stressing that the co-operation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America contributes to the process of general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Noting that, in a joint statement of 1 June 1990, 5/ the two Presidents reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms completed and ready for signature by the end of 1990 and, following the signature of that Treaty, to pursue further negotiations on nuclear and space arms and to give these future negotiations the highest priority,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Welcomes the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on disarmament issues, including those relating to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, as well as the signing of the Protocols to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, 6/ signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, 7/ signed on 28 May 1976, and their ratification;

2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the reduction in strategic offensive arms by signing the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the end of 1990 as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and, as a matter of urgency, to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular, the issues of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban and agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

3. Invites the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 1/

4. Encourages and supports the bilateral negotiations and expects them to be successfully concluded.

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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5/ See CD/1004 and CD/1005.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

7/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

C

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that in the same document it is stated that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from, and the loss in human life and property caused by, wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have achieved progress,

Also noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission concluded at its 1990 session its recent consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament 8/ conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987, 43/75 D and 43/75 F of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 C and 44/116 F of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. Believes that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. Welcomes the continued intensive negotiation on conventional armaments and the progress achieved therein by the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional arms reductions, and by the States members of the two major military alliances, and urges them to make further progress towards the early establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces, the achievement of increased security at lower levels of forces and the elimination of the capability for surprise attack and large-scale offensive action in Europe, a region with the largest concentration of armaments and forces in the world;

4. Encourages and calls upon all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or by agreement, appropriate steps in the field of conventional disarmament to promote progress in conventional disarmament, to enhance peace and security in their regions as well as globally and to contribute to overall progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament;

5. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session on issues related to conventional disarmament, 9/ and recommends that States take them into due consideration in their efforts to promote progress in conventional disarmament;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

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8/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

9/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), para. 34.

D

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986, 42/38 H of 30 November 1987, 43/75 E of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 D of 15 December 1989,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Also recalling that paragraph 55 of the same document states that "Real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis",

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 10/ that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied, as well as the joint statement made by the leaders of the two countries on 1 June 1990 in Washington, 5/

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various disarmament issues and made progress in these negotiations,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

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10/ See A/40/1070, annex.

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. Welcomes the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles; 11/

2. Also welcomes the negotiations by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, on the reduction of their nuclear arsenals and the progress made in these negotiations, and urges them further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to effect drastic reductions of their nuclear arsenals at an early date;

3. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep, by appropriate means, the other States Members of the United Nations duly informed about their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. Reiterates its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

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E

Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 N of 7 December 1988, by which it requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive update of the Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons, 12/

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11/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

12/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.11.

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the update of the Study, 13/

1. Takes note of the comprehensive study on nuclear weapons contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the group of experts who assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. Commends the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

5. Encourages interested Governments to distribute and publish the report in their respective languages.

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F

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 T of 15 December 1989,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1990 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; 14/

2. Recognizes that in 1990 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. Takes note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1991 session;

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13/ A/45/373, annex.

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), para. 124.

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

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G

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 F of 15 December 1989,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption by consensus by the Disarmament Commission of the report on the agenda item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament", 15/

1. Welcomes the substantive and comprehensive report of the Disarmament Commission with regard to the question of conventional disarmament;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission contained in the report;

3. Commends the report to the attention of Member States;

4. Takes note of the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission that, taking into account the priorities in disarmament set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the subject of conventional disarmament should continue to be actively pursued in the United Nations as one significant contribution to the endeavours of the international community towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control; 16/

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15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), para. 34.

16/ Ibid., para. 34 (para. 17 of the text quoted in para. 6).

5. Notes that the Disarmament Commission in its report expressed the view that, in addition to its deliberations on how to facilitate the process of conventional disarmament, it would be welcome if the Conference on Disarmament were to address the issue of conventional disarmament when practicable; 16/

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

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H

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, 10/

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting that, in a joint statement of 1 June 1990, 5/ the two Presidents reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms completed and ready for signature by the end of 1990,

Noting also that in a further statement of the same date 5/ the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed to pursue, following the signature of the Treaty, new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and further enhancing strategic stability and to give these future negotiations the highest priority,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles 11/ are being implemented by the Soviet Union and the United States;

2. Also welcomes the prospect of an agreement on the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in the near future;

3. Further welcomes the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and on further enhancing strategic stability, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms;

4. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations;

5. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 1/

6. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

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I

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 I of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also the text adopted by consensus on 29 May 1990 within the framework of the Working Group on agenda item 8 of the Disarmament Commission, 15/

Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

Reaffirming also the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that the negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, have already helped to promote confidence and to move towards improved security and co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. Welcomes, as important steps towards enhanced stability and security in Europe, the signing of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe by twenty-two States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Paris on 19 November 1990, as well as the adoption of a substantial new set of confidence- and security-building measures by all States participating in the Conference, which was endorsed by the heads of State or Government of those States in Paris on 21 November 1990;

3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

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J

Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities

The General Assembly,

Considering that attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes could jeopardize the development of nuclear energy,

Recalling resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/444 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 27 September 1985,

Recalling also resolution GC(XXXI)/RES/475 of 25 September 1987, in which the General Conference states, inter alia, that it is:

"Aware of the fact that an armed attack on a nuclear installation could result in radioactive releases with grave consequences within and beyond the boundaries of the State which has been attacked, and

"Convinced of the need to prohibit armed attacks on nuclear installations from which such releases could occur and of the urgency of concluding an international agreement in this regard",

1. Recognizes that an armed attack or a threat of armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, operational or under construction, would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including measures under Chapter VII;

2. Encourages all States to be ready to provide immediate peaceful assistance in accordance with international law to any State, if it so requests, whose safeguarded nuclear facilities have been subjected to an armed attack, and calls upon all States to abide by any decisions taken by the Security Council in accordance with the Charter in relation to the attacking State;

3. Appeals to States that participate in the Conference on Disarmament to overcome their differences, and urges the co-operation of all States for the successful resolution of this issue in the near future;

4. Calls upon all States that have not done so to become parties to Additional Protocol I of 1977 17/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 18/ and upon all States parties to that Protocol to consider, in the context of a possible diplomatic conference, how to improve the present régime with regard to the protection of nuclear facilities;

5. Notes that States, in their mutual interest, have adopted confidence-building measures, in a bilateral or regional framework, designed to promote the aim of protecting nuclear facilities, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, and recognizes that other States may adopt similar measures, where appropriate;

6. Appeals to all States to take into account, when reviewing their military policies, the danger of radioactive releases potentially resulting from an attack on a nuclear facility;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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17/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

18/ Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

K

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 19/

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/Res.1225 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 20/

Welcoming resolution GC (XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Aware also of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament 21/ relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes;

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19/ See A/43/398, annex I.

20/ See A/44/603, annex I.

21/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

5. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active consideration and to intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument under its auspices on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes to complement a multilateral convention on its prohibition in the Conference on Disarmament;

6. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

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L

## Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 42/38 L of 30 November 1987, 43/75 K of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 H of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1990 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1990 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 22/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 23/

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

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M

Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 S, 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989,

Welcoming the report of the Disarmament Commission adopted at its substantive session of 1990, 24/

Recognizing that regional disarmament measures can contribute effectively to the general process of arms reduction and disarmament,

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22/ Ibid., paras. 6 and 8.

23/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), sect. III.A and B.

24/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and co-operation,

Recognizing also the importance and effectiveness of measures of regional disarmament taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to universal security and stability, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the importance of confidence-building measures to ensure the success of this process,

Noting with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the conclusion of peace, security and co-operation agreements and following from the implementation of measures intended to enhance confidence in the fields of political, economic and military co-operation,

Noting that the consumption of resources for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to the need for social and economic development but that reduction in military expenditure following, inter alia, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

1. Reaffirms that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in global efforts;

2. Encourages all States to recognize the value of confidence-building measures - military or non-military - taken in the framework of initiatives of regional disarmament;

3. Invites all States to contribute, in appropriate forums, to the consideration of the question of regional disarmament, including the confidence-building measures likely to contribute thereto, taking into account the specific characteristics of the regions concerned.

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N

## Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

The General Assembly,

Encouraged by the positive developments in the field of disarmament,

Deeply concerned by the continuing degradation of the environment,

Bearing in mind the interrelationship of questions relating to disarmament, social and economic development and environmental protection,

Recalling its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, in which it decided to convene in 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Desirous of benefiting from progress in disarmament in the endeavours to protect the environment,

Recognizing the potential, in an immediate or a longer-term perspective, of using resources currently allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, making use of existing resources and with the assistance of qualified experts, a study of potential uses of resources such as know-how, technology, infrastructure and production currently allocated to military activities for promoting civilian endeavours to protect the environment;

2. Recommends that the study be based on open information and take into account relevant national and international studies and such further information as Member States may wish to make available for the purposes of the study;

3. Invites all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and, in the interim, to make relevant results of the study available, as appropriate, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

O

Defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security 25/ and the study of concepts of security 26/ submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security and that new opportunities have emerged for arms control and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

Proceeding from the need for mutual confidence, reducing the risk of misunderstanding and making the military-political situation more transparent and predictable,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common approaches to the security requirements in different regions,

Noting also the exchange of views on military doctrines among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at enhancing security and stability at progressively lower and balanced levels of armed forces and armaments,

Seeking to ensure that the armed forces of all States exist only to prevent war, as well as for individual and collective self-defence and for collective action in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, and that defensive capabilities reflect true defensive requirements,

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. Considers the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. Invites Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level;

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25/ Relationship between Disarmament and International Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

26/ Concepts of Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account the views of Member States and other relevant information, to undertake a study of defensive security concepts and policies to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies".

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4 December 1990

P

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 1/

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament".

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4 December 1990